





## Successful Lee County Farmer Forges Ahead

J. D. Webster Proves Success Can Be Made on Small Farm

"They gave me the horse laugh when I bought this place 16 years ago," chuckled Mr. J. D. Webster. "All my friends shook their heads and said that I'd never be able to make enough from the run-down farm to ever save off mortgage foreclosure." Mr. Webster chuckled again.

If ever a man had the right to laugh up his sleeve it's J. D. Webster, successful small farmer who lives near Loachapoka on the Auburn-Loachapoka highway. For today he is one of the best farm enterprises in Lee County.

Instead of failing to meet payments on the note he made at a bank 16 years ago, today Mr. Webster has his farm debt free. He has a good home, a productive farm. And as long as he and his wife have the "elbow grease" and pluck with which seemingly insurmountable obstacles of the past have been overcome, the Webster farm will continue to be one of the best in East Alabama.

There are 120 acres in the Webster farm. On the average 22 acres are in cotton, about 30 acres are planted in corn, truck and vegetable crops occupy 15 acres, 5 acres are in kudzu, while several acres are given to other legumes. 22 acres are given over to pasture, and woodlands occupy about 25 acres.

If Mr. Webster is sold on any one thing it's soil conservation and soil building. "If I hadn't been convinced that these two practices are good I'd never have the farm I now have," he explained.

When he took over the small farm 16 years ago the entire place was badly eroded, the land was extremely poor; in fact, one look at the farm was enough to convince most any person that it couldn't possibly be made profitable. To prove that this was a mistaken notion Mr. Webster set about to improve the soil, to halt erosion.

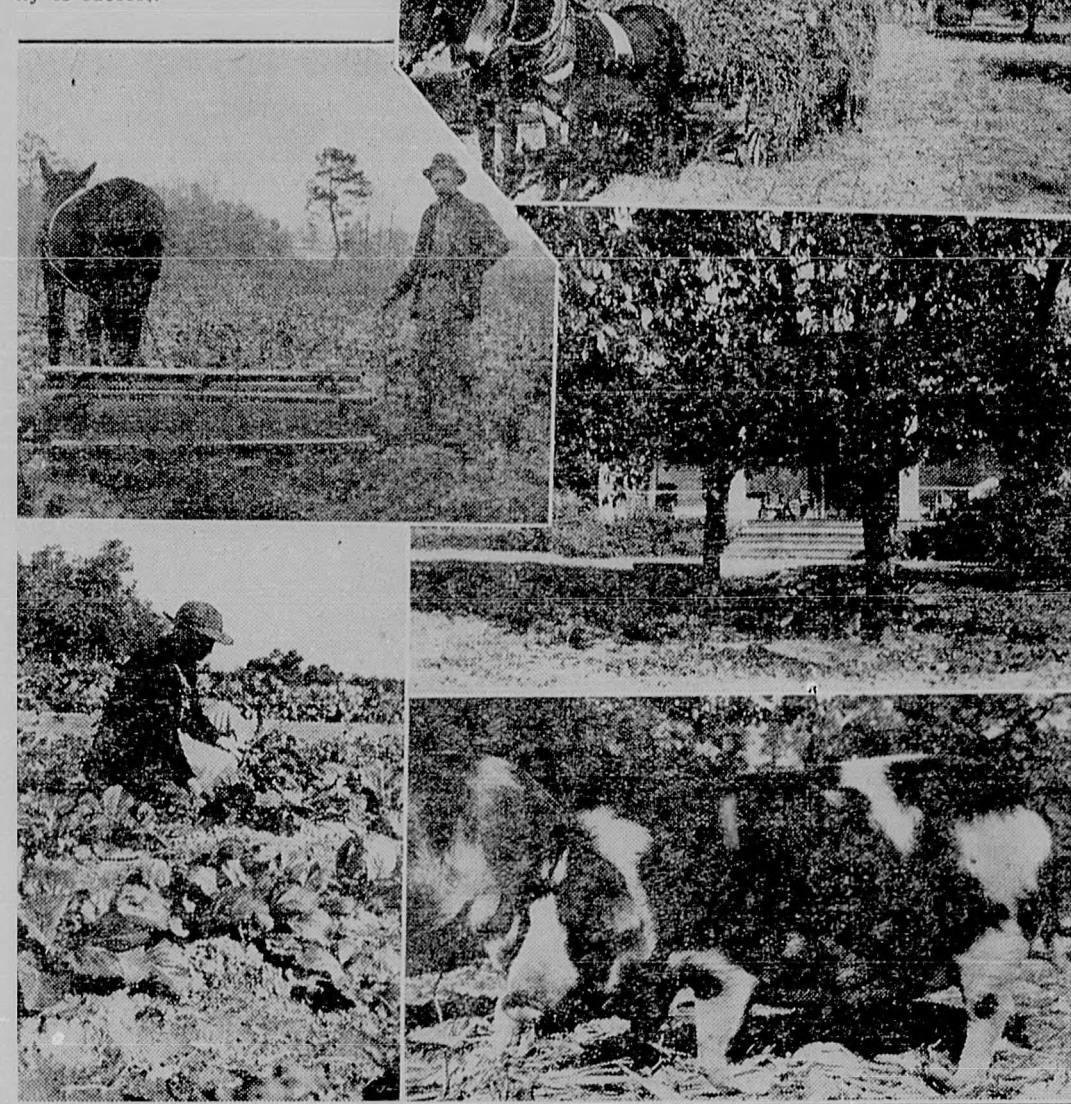
First he began a terracing system. Result is that today the entire farm has been terraced. To supplement this plan Mr. Webster started restoring fertility to the soil—he planted legumes. Two years he put the entire place under cover. At present he has 40 acres in legumes. During the summer he has legumes interplanted with corn. Now the land is productive, there are no gullies washed through the fields. "Legumes have been the salvation of the place," stated Mr. Webster.

That this program has paid its dividends is easily seen. Over a period of nine years, until this past harvest season, he averaged a bale of cotton per acre on most of his cotton land. Farmers around him were getting much smaller yields.—16 years ago—he made three bales on a little over 20 acres. In addition, his yields of corn have doubled.

The real success of the Webster farm enterprise lies not only in soil conservation and erosion con-

Pictured here are some typical scenes on the Webster farm. Mr. and Mrs. Webster, both smart and hard-working, are shown.

Hard work, thrift and intelligent farming have helped the family to success.



rol, however; diversification has played a large part in the success which this family has realized. Believing that the farm wife can contribute much to successful operation of a farm, Myrtice Mary Webster went to work a number of years ago to see what she could do to help increase the farm income. She planted a vegetable garden. During recent years she has been managing a 15-acre truck project.

It's worth a long ride to see the fine vegetables grown by Mrs. Webster. As her husband put it, "She raises everything that'll grow." From this year-round garden Mrs. Webster gathers vegetables twice each week to sell on the Auburn City Market. From the light bill, grocery bill, and general household expenses, Mr. Webster now has a fine heard of 35 cattle. The heard is headed by a pure bred Hereford bull. Besides Herefords a number of Jerseys are on hand to supply milk and butter needs. At present Mrs. Webster is selling 25 pounds of butter per week. It's a known fact that some of the best beef obtainable in Lee County is that produced on the Webster farm.

In nuts lies another story of success. A pecan orchard with approximately 350 trees produces 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of nuts annually. These are marketed along with peaches which are picked from a fine two-acre orchard. Money made from these two sources is a big supplement to the other cash crops.

But that's not all. The Websters raise two crops of chickens each year. They have between 250 and 300 fine broilers which are marketed regularly. Two years ago 100 turkeys increased the cash income from fowls, but this number has been reduced considerably this season. However, there's still plenty of turkey meat for the Webster home table and a little left to market.

We said that this fine family produced its own beef and pork needs. They do—and then some. An ample supply of beef and pork is marketed each year. Switching from dairy to beef cattle, Mr. Webster now has a fine heard of 35 cattle. The heard is headed by a pure bred Hereford bull. Besides Herefords a number of Jerseys are on hand to supply milk and butter needs. At present Mrs. Webster is selling 25 pounds of butter per week. It's a known fact that some of the best beef obtainable in Lee County is that produced on the Webster farm.

When asked if he produced most of his feed for workstock and cows, Mr. Webster said: "I don't buy anybody's feed." In addition to the corn he sells, there's enough on hand always for feed. Also, he raises soybeans, peas and kudzu for hay.

The Websters are a happy family. Theirs is the happiness which is brought by the knowledge of a job well done. It's an inspiration to visit with this family headed by J. D. Webster, 51, and Myrtice Mary Webster, 47. They have four children living, two sons have died. Wade D. is the oldest child. This fine 25-year-old youth graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, in May, 1936. After securing his degree

istered brood sows from which he is getting four litters of pigs each year. First pork is made available for the home table. But after the Websters ate all the pork they wanted last year they still had 50 fine cured hams to market. Both dry meat and pork nets the Websters a good profit.

"Male labor is the cheapest a farmer can have," said Mr. Webster. He uses three good mules. And these animals are seldom ever idle—there's always plenty for them to do on the Webster place. When asked if he produced most of his feed for workstock and cows, Mr. Webster said: "I don't buy anybody's feed." In addition to the corn he sells, there's enough on hand always for feed. Also, he raises soybeans, peas and kudzu for hay.

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Mrs. Webster's Fine Vegetable Garden Boasts Yearly Farm Income

In agriculture, he became assistant county agent in Russell County, where he's doing an outstanding job. Thru 21, it is in his second year at Auburn. He is studying vocational agriculture. Prince and Paul are still in grammar school. Prince, 12, is making a fine mark in the fifth grade, while Paul, 8, is an outstanding second grade pupil.

The Webster home is an ideal farm home. When the family bought the place 16 years ago, the house was run down and in need of repair. Now the six-room house is one of the nicest to be found anywhere. And the house is steeped in history. The two long rooms across the front of the house were built over 100 years ago. They give the house a historic, pre-Civil War appearance. Four rooms have been added, all in keeping with the old part of the house.

Running water, electric lights, modern kitchen and bath room facilities are all available. The yard is beautifully landscaped, adding considerable beauty to the quiet white house.

"If the Maker sent me here to do anything, I believe it was to build up some of this worn out land and to save the rest from erosion," stated Mr. Webster. Yes, these two farm practices are almost a religion with him. And evidently, Mrs. Webster feels the same sort of inspiration with respect to her place in the farm world. Attest—the fine vegetable garden—well kept home.

COTTON PROPOSAL DRAWS CRITICISM

(Continued from page 1)

igner out of the cotton fields, what is going to happen to our poor cotton farmers who all these years have borne the burden of protective tariffs, who have paid the tariff tax upon nearly everything they consume, who have had nothing that they sell protected; whose income is the lowest, smallest per capita income of any major group of people in America?

"Rather than drive our cotton farmers down to that low degree of financial standing, is that level of living in order to reduce the price of cotton so as to drive foreign countries that are producing it out of production, I would say, let us lose sight of the foreign markets."

Allotment Proposal

Describing the domestic allotment proposal, Bankhead said:

"That plan provides for the payment of parity price on cotton for that portion of the crop domestically consumed, and throws the door wide open for the planting of as large an acreage on each farm as the farm owner cares to plant. In short, it releases any control of production and returns to the method of uncontrolled and unlimited and unnecessary production of cotton. The domestic allotment plan is based upon an allotment to each farm, specifying the quantity of cotton on that farm

(Continued on page 8)

## Low Priced Paint Is Most Expensive

Low-priced paint is not cheap paint—it's so expensive to use that you can't afford it. This, briefly, is the opinion of H. W. Dearing, extension agricultural engineer.

Tests have shown that water-mixed enamel zinc paint is satisfactory as a paint for walls and ceilings, he says. It can be bought for as low as \$2 a gallon and will cover from 250 to 500 square feet, depending on the surface.

"Casein glue paints are probably the only water mixed paints which will not rub off," Mr. Dearing says. "After the walls have been painted and allowed to 'set' for a month, they may be washed lightly with a mild soap. Experience indicates that this paint may be applied to practically any interior wall finish such as wood, stucco, plaster, or brick."

If a "spat" coat of the paint is applied to a wall or badly worn surface, one coat may be sufficient if the surface is light in color. If the walls are extremely dirty, as for instance where a wood or coal burning stove has been used, the walls should be cleaned with a stiff brush. An old broom with the bristles cut off near the stitching, will serve this purpose.

## Women Interested In Fall Wardrobe

By CATHERINE HAYNES  
Clothing Specialist

Whether we are buying new clothes, making over or simply using our last year's clothes, every woman is interested in the fall fashions. Our aim is always to attain a smart new look in every made-over garment.

Every woman likes to look her best and this is possible if she selects her clothes wisely. Use a long time color plan so that your accessories will always be in harmony. Select styles that are becoming to you. Length of dress or coat from the floor should be about 13 inches to 15 inches, or a length that is becoming to you.

Stout figures should select: Coats with semi-princess lines, with or without belt. Furless collar and cuffs, or flat fur on collar and plain sleeves. Suits, semi-fitted coats, length of coat three-fourths to seven-eighths, or coat with long tunic. Color: deep, dark and rich.

Slender figures should choose: Short sweater coat, long sweater coat, princess style with swing hem, or double-breasted coat. Color may be long fur, full short fur, or large cloth collar. Suits with short jacket or tunic suit.

Fall fashions for 1938 call for: Skirts—15 inches from floor for persons of five feet, seven inches or over (consider height, weight, shape of legs and figure). Waist lines—small, smooth and tight. Hips—slim. Necklines—rather high because of the trend to do the hair high upon the head.

Fabrics may be smooth or nubby. Trend seems to be toward the

## Some Opportunities Alabama Overlooks

By P. O. Davis, Director, State Extension Service

Better Uses Suggested For State's Resources

As an Alabamian, I confess that Alabama is a land of neglected opportunities. By this I mean that it is a land where the people who live upon the soil are not taking advantage of the opportunities, little and big, around and among them.

Illustrating our major deficiencies, let me say at the outset that Alabama is a state where we who are farmers have never given much thought to wise and adequate use of our soil, despite the fact that our cropland per person is roughly one-third that of the farmer of the Midwest, where the soil is much richer and where erosion is much less severe due to freezing during the winter.

We, as farmers, don't make full use of our soil. We are not satisfied to engage in a type of farming which provides productive employment for ourselves and our labor only about half of each year. We don't take advantage of opportunities to make our farms more nearly self-sustaining, and frequently we are little concerned whether or not our forests and our streams are used properly.

It is known, of course, that all farm wealth has its origin in the soil and that the feeding program follows a cycle: the soil feeds plants which, in turn, feed animals and, in return, feed the soil. This being true, we see that unless and until we make wise and adequate use of our soil we are not taking advantage of our assets and, therefore, are lowering the level of our own economic level upon which we live.

In Alabama there are now about five acres of cropland per farm inhabitant, less than a third of the cropland per farm inhabitant in states like Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Furthermore, at present, cotton is being produced on about one-fourth of this land. In other words, one acre out of every four is assigned to cotton, and in other areas certain amounts of land are allotted to peanuts, thereby giving two annual cash crops to these areas. Regardless of the exact portion of the cropland given over to cotton or other "money" crops, a substantial remainder is now available for other crops, including pastures.

How best to use this land is a question which thousands of Alabama farmers are now answering in part and trying to answer as a whole. After cotton, little can be done with the land other than to produce feed crops, pastures, and trees on areas that should not be cultivated otherwise.

An important part of the proper use program of this remaining acreage involves winter legumes, which enrich it rapidly and at a low cost. Corn yields have been doubled on thousands of acres by one crop of either hairy vetch or Austrian winter peas, and yields of other crops have been increased



P. O. Davis

in like manner. Yet, only a very small portion of cropland in these states has ever been planted to these crops in one year. Only a small percentage of farmers plant any.

Under the present program it appears that much more is being planted this fall. Failure to plant adequately of these soil-building crops constitutes another neglected opportunity among Alabama farmers.

Corn gets more land than any other feed crop but when we compare values we see that we are making a mistake by not planting more of other feed crops.

For example, in Alabama, for the five-year period 1928-1932, the average corn production was about 12 bushels per acre, giving about 580 pounds of total digestible nutrients. During the same five-year period cowpeas and lespedeza each produced an average of a little more than three-fourths of a ton of hay per acre, or about 800 pounds of total digestible nutrients; soy beans produced almost one ton of hay per acre, or about 880 pounds of total digestible nutrients; alfalfa produced about one and one-half tons of hay per acre, or about 1,500 pounds of total nutrients; and peanuts produced an average of 550 pounds of nuts per acre with a total digestible nutrient value (because of their high fat content) about 570 pounds.

To summarize, corn produced an average of approximately 580 pounds of total digestible nutrients per acre as compared with 800 pounds from cowpeas and lespedeza each, 880 pounds from soy

## Soil Conservation

There Is Real Need for Conservation of Soil Resources, Medlock

That there is definite need for soil conservation practices in Alabama was revealed in a recent statement by O. C. Medlock, State Soil Conservation Service Coordinator.

"A reconnaissance of Alabama was conducted to determine the extent of erosion damage. This survey showed that over 900,000 acres of land had been essentially ruined by erosion for further cultivation. That is an astounding fact when we consider that it is one-tenth as great an area as now remains for growing cultivated crops. The survey showed that approximately eight million acres had largely lost the top soil and that almost three million acres had been severely affected by sheet erosion and gullying. Although the soils of Alabama have been cultivated little more than 100 years, erosion has taken an enormous toll of our agricultural land."

bean hay, 1,500 pounds from alfalfa hay, and about 570 pounds from peanuts. These figures tell us in unmistakable language that we are missing several opportunities in the production of legumes for feed and for the soil, as well as for Alabama farm family needs.

Much has been said and written about "cowless" farms in Alabama. However, the vital need for more cattle is not realized until we study statistics which show that more than 11 per cent of Alabama farm families do not own a single cow. Here again is an opportunity to increase the living standard on the farm which has been overlooked. Certainly every Alabama farm family should produce its own milk and butter needs, not to mention the possibilities of providing at home the best needs of the family.

This brings us to another opportunity which the Alabama farmer enjoys, but one which he has permitted to suffer from neglect. I am speaking of hog-raising. It is a known fact that numerous farm families in the state each month have to buy from the store meat with which to cook vegetables and other meat products which could be easily and cheaply produced on the farm. Certainly, this is one opportunity which must be recognized by our farm people.

Except for occasional freezes, every farmer, either landlord or tenant, can have one or more fresh food products almost any day of the year. These plus canned and dried products—with the meat, milk, and eggs which can be produced at home—make a good sustaining diet for the average family.

Some food crops very easy to produce are Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, greens, carrots, cabbage, and collards. A small area, properly managed, will produce enough of these for one family throughout the year.

(Continued on page 4)

## Sell Turkeys Live Or Dressed, Which?

There Is Real Need for Conservation of Soil Resources, Medlock

Farmers now about ready to sell their crop of turkeys have the choice of selling the turkeys alive or selling them dressed. The question is: Which way will bring the most money?

To figure that out, you've got to know what your shrinkage would be. That is, if you dress your turkeys, you'll have less turkey to sell—fewer pounds.

An expert of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has investigated the weight loss due to overnight fasting and to bleeding and plucking the turkeys. He dressed several hundred Bronze turkeys, weighing them before they were fasted, before they were killed, and again after they were plucked and chilled overnight. On the average, out of every hundred pounds of live turkeys, there was a loss of about three and a half pounds during overnight fasting, and nine and two-thirds pounds in dressing. There was a further loss of thirteen and a half pounds in full dressing (removal of the entrails, feet and head).

So in deciding whether to sell your turkeys alive or dressed, you need to remember only the one figure, 13. If you fast a hundred pounds of live turkeys overnight and then kill and pluck them, they lose about 13 pounds and if you go one step further and full-draw the turkeys, they lose another 13 pounds. Knowing the shrinkage and the prices of live and dressed turkeys, you can work out the answer to the problem: Which will bring the most money, live turkeys or dressed turkeys?

## GUARD AGAINST TERMITES

An economical method of protecting farm buildings and foundations of the home and barn from termites and decay is the use of either crude or refined creosote, advised H. W. Dearing, assistant agricultural engineer, State Extension Service.

## WASHINGTON FARMER HAS FINE PASTURE

John G. Kimbrough, of Milby, Washington County, cleared about 50 acres of cut-over black-jack land and fertilized it with 800 pounds of basic slag per acre. Then he seeded it to common lespedeza and Dallas grass last spring. He now has a fine pasture in fact, one of the best pastures in extreme southwest Alabama.

This fall he is sowing white Dutch clover seed in the lower parts of it to furnish winter grazing and to store nitrogen in the soil for the use of the Dallas grass. Mr. Kimbrough is so well pleased with his pasture that he is going to clear and put in about 25 more acres this winter.

Commercial dairymen should plan to save all good heifer calves dropped this fall. 4-H club boys will be glad to get these heifers where dairymen cannot raise them.



## Alabama Fails to Grow Meat Needs

Alabama still fails to produce sufficient meat and dairy products for its home consumption—this even in spite of the fact that number of livestock in the state had increased 20 per cent in the past 10 years.

Study of statistics compiled by the Alabama agricultural economics department reveals that Alabama had in 1927 a total of 709,000 cattle and 982,000 hogs. Of this number, 359,000 were kept for milking purposes. In 1937, the total number of cattle had reached 982,000, an increase of 114,000. Last year 415,000 cattle were kept for milking purposes.

The 1,000,000 hogs and the 415,000 cattle (number of cattle left after subtracting those used for milking from the total number in the state) furnish Alabama with 283,000,000 pounds of meat, but its people used 392,000,000. In other words, last year the state failed to supply enough meat for its own consumption by 114,000,000 pounds!

Added to this picture is the fact that the state is producing about one-half the butter that its population needs. Alabama farmers produce more butter—26 million pounds per year—than any other state save Texas, but it is of such poor quality that most of it can be used only for cooking purposes, according to F. W. Burns, extension animal husbandman.

"Reason for production of this low-grade butter," said Mr. Burns, "is that 75 per cent of the dairy herds in Alabama are of one to three cow units. This unit produces a little more than enough milk for home consumption but not enough to justify sale at whole milk or cream markets. Therefore, the housewife churns the excess cream into butter and sells it to the convenient rolling store which in turn sells it to process plants to be converted into oils for cooking purposes.

"This situation could be remedied if the herds were increased to a four or five cow unit. This unit would be large enough to allow the farmer to sell cream."

From the standpoint of feed, the picture is conflicting. Alabama produces more than enough of some feeds required for livestock but not enough of others. For example, it produces more than an ample supply of corn, velvet beans, and cottonseed meal if the beef cattle are not "finished" for market as in the midwest, but not enough hay, silage, and pasture.

"Livestock can only fit in as rapidly as feed is produced," stated Mr. Burns, in discussing the present livestock situation in the state. "A livestock program can't go ahead of agronomy and soil conservation. Livestock simply furnishes a market for feed grown on the farm."

Commenting on the increase in livestock, he pointed out that the increase in numbers was no more important than the increase in efficiency of production of the animal. "Efficiency of economic production is as important in livestock as it is in cotton," he said.

## He Plants Kudzu

More Than Ninety-Five Per Cent of Kudzu Cuttings Lived

J. H. Harlow, test demonstration farmer of Elrod, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, set out kudzu cuttings last March and more than 95 per cent of them lived—a large percentage to live than most people get by setting out cuttings. He cut off pieces of two or three-year-old vines with two joints and planted them at an angle so that one joint or node was under ground and the other just above the surface of the soil. In a couple of years he will have a fine kudzu field with practically no expense.

## Opportunities

(Continued from page 3)

It is true that many tenants will not make a garden if left to their own resources, but landlords can have a garden for the entire farm, and require all tenants to help make it as a prerequisite to having a garden. Landlords who have tried this plan agree that it works. It is sometimes claimed that an acre under water will produce more pounds of fish than an acre of good pasture will produce in beef and pork.

To get started, it is necessary only to dam these streams and ponds, after which some attention is required. Records show that an acre under water will produce more pounds of fish than an acre of good pasture will produce in beef and pork.

Facing this problem, it seems wise that available time from now until winter sets in can be used for doing a few jobs that will help this condition. A few of these jobs which may be done this fall are listed below:

First: Terracing. Terrace every acre possible if not already done. Second: Terrace Maintenance. Every terrace on the farm should be properly plowed-out this fall. Third: Sow Cover Crops. Every acre will be better next spring if it is green this winter. Fourth: See that old ditches are controlled by brush dams or cane pinnaces, thereby making a place for plantings which will permanently control these land sores. Fifth: Look over waste acres and get them ready for a crop of lespedeza, kudzu, or trees. These can be planted at the proper time and save these acres for the boys. All of these are soil conservation and soil conservation is full and winter farming as well as summer farming.

Continued watchfulness and care of terraces with cover crops will greatly help the condition of soil by the time spring plowing begins. Practices, much remains to be done in the management and use of trees. I am speaking primarily of foresty for farm and market use—to slaughter today with no regard for tomorrow. But thinking farmers throughout the state now consider trees as another crop and harvest them intelligently.

Even though we have improved and are improving our forestry

## Prepare for Next Year's Crops Now

The farmer of Alabama will need all the resources at his command when he starts planting next spring, is a statement of J. B. Wilson, extension agricultural engineer. Most of all, he will need soil to plow. To have that soil to plow, he should spend all available effort to see that his soil is in better condition than ever. Many acres depleted during the past cropping season and which will go through the winter with no protection will certainly have to be detoxified with a lot of fertilizer and show signs to get a fall return next year.

## Fine Pasture

Washington County Farmer or Well Pleased with Pasture Results

Richard Brawn, of Frankville community, Washington County, Alabama, several years ago paid \$8.00 a pound for some lespedeza seed and planted them in rows for seed production. He saved these seed himself and sowed them, with the result that now he has 40 acres of this fine hay crop, which is now five years old and over.

Mr. Brawn says that his lespedeza is getting better every year. This year, at the first cutting he made 35 tons of hay and at the second cutting 45 tons, or a total of 80 tons of hay on the 20 acres. He cuts his lespedeza when it is nearly knee high.

Second, the number of eggs in cold storage is smaller than usual—15 per cent smaller than usual on August 1. So there are fewer storage eggs to compete with the fresh eggs coming on the market this winter.

Third, feed grains are low in price compared with the price of eggs. In September, feed prices in terms of dozens of eggs were only about half as high as a year ago. Feed costs probably will continue favorable to poultrymen, at least until the approach of next year's harvest season.

Through his increased production and hard work, Mr. Bagwell now owns a 150-acre farm, all of which is highly productive, has been remodeled and added to the original home and made it into a very modern home with every modern convenience; has built a very large barn of approved type; has a tractor large enough to prepare all his land; has a very beautiful orchard beginning to bear; plans to start a real pasture this fall so that he can market his surplus corn through livestock.

In addition to the crops mentioned on this farm, it is also one of the largest truck farms in the county. Mr. Bagwell is one of the largest sweet potato growers in the county and has been very successful with them. All of the crops grown on this farm are the recommended varieties, such as Stoneville cotton, Mosby corn, etc.

It may be said that when Mr. Bagwell started on this farm he had very little money. What he has done has been the result of his efforts on the farm. There are three boys and one daughter in the family and they all know how to work.

We forget to say that the large barn loft has more than a thousand bales of beautiful hay already stored away. Some day we hope to write the final story of this master farmer who has shown the way out to his neighbors.

PEACH ORCHARD BLOOMS

An unusual sight early in October was P. S. Ellis' peach orchard on Highway 31, one mile south of Castleberry. It defoliated about six or seven weeks ago and was last month in full bloom. Many peach growers predict this will result in a short crop next spring.

One acre of oats or crimson clover per sow should be planted. This will furnish grazing for the fall pigs during the winter and will materially reduce the amount of grain required to produce 100 pounds of pork.

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One acre of oats or crimson clover per sow should be planted. This will furnish grazing for the fall



## Planting Forest Trees in State

By LYLE BROWN  
Extension Forester

The great variety of forest trees found growing native in Alabama causes most of us to wonder just why we should plant when turning farm land back to forests by artificial means. This is a highly important question to ask as some trees found doing well on certain soils in some sections of the state will probably fail under different conditions in other sections.

Nature has given us a very good indication of where these various trees are suited by establishing them there in preference to other kinds. In other words, just as water seeks its level these trees have sought the soils and sections to which they are best adapted. Of course, man's influence has played a big part in the last hundred years. Conditions now are not just as nature would have provided them had not man come in.

In order that we may make clearer this planting problem, we have divided the state into regions and have recommended the species of pines and hardwoods best suited to each.

In region one, forming the northern section of the state and reaching down to Jackson, Cullman, and Franklin counties, we find a mixture of oak and shortleaf pine growing and the shortleaf is the only pine which may safely be planted there. Of the hardwoods, the black locust, white oak, post oak, red oak, ash, yellow poplar, and hickory seem to be best suited and offer the greatest opportunity for success and profit.

In region two, which runs from there down to about the latitude of Lee County and north of the Black Belt, we find a mixture of shortleaf and loblolly pines and hardwoods. In this region loblolly and shortleaf pine may be planted throughout, with slash pine used in the southern part. Black locust, white oak, red oak, post oak, ash and hickory.

Region three is known as the old longleaf pine section and takes in portions of Autauga, Elmore, Coosa, Chilton, Shelby, Tallapoosa, Clay, Cleburne and Calhoun counties, which lie in region two. In this area which is rather sandy, all four pines may be planted and black locust used on the best soils.

Region four is the Black Belt where mostly grass lands are found on the limestone soils, but on which loblolly and shortleaf pine may be planted when the red-der soils are found, especially in the eastern half. Red cedar can be used throughout this section. The hardwoods recommended on the flatwoods or non-lime soils here are white oak, post oak, red

oak, hickory, ash, and yellow poplar.



LYLE BROWN

The remainder of the state, or region six, is known as the longleaf slash pine belt and should be planted principally to those species with loblolly in the northern portion.

Trees for planting should be carefully selected, using pines on the poorer sites and hardwoods where desired on the more moist and fertile spots. Black locust should be used with caution except in the extreme northern part of the state.

The Extension Forester at Auburn will furnish more detailed information on planting trees to those writing for it.

## PLANTS HAIRY VETCH BEFORE CORN

L. L. Akin, of Baileyton, R. 1, Cullman County, produced on a measured acre ninety bushels and forty pounds of corn following vetch. Mr. Akin gathered the corn and sold it recently. It brought him \$45.33. He says that he has always been a booster for vetch but is more convinced of its value since he produced so much corn following it.

An abundance of good quality hay and silage will materially reduce the amount of grain required for each dairy cow this winter. Two tons of legume hay or one ton of hay and three tons of silage will supply ample roughage for each cow.

It will pay all dairymen to build a cheap shed to protect their cows from the cold and rain this winter. The saving in feed together with the increase in milk production will soon pay for a cheap night shed.

## Phosphate, Lime Improve Pasture

By W. H. GREGORY  
Associate Extension Agronomist

Mr. G. D. Skelton, test demonstration farmer of Tuscaloosa County, is getting enormous increases in pastureage from using phosphate and lime on his pasture. Mr. Skelton's pasture is a little creek bottom, such as many farmers in his part of the state have.

He cleared the trees and alder bushes off of this bottom and fertilized it with the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of phosphate and a ton of crushed limestone to the acre.

In order that Mr. Skelton might find out exactly how much good he was receiving from the lime and from the phosphate, he fenced off four small plots. On one of them he put neither fertilizer nor lime; on the second he put lime but no phosphate; on the third, phosphorus but no lime; and on the fourth he used the complete fertilizer and lime mixture which he had used on his entire pasture.

On the unfertilized and unfertilized plots, he cut at the rate of only 3,400 pounds of green growth per acre, most of which was weeds and wild grasses. On the area on which he applied lime without any phosphate, he cut 340 pounds more growth than on the unfertilized plot. On the third plot, which had had phosphate applied without lime, he cut over 7,000 pounds of growth which consisted mostly of improved grasses and clovers, while on the plot to which he applied both phosphate and lime, he cut over 9,000 pounds of grasses and clover to the acre, which was nearly three times as much weight as was cut from the unfertilized area, besides being mostly clover and Dallis grass while the yield of the unfertilized area was mostly weeds.

In addition to fertilizing and liming this pasture, Mr. Skelton sowed it with common lespedeza and Dallis grass, and this fall he is going to sow white Dutch clover on it. Mr. Skelton expects this pasture to get better every year, and, based on the experience of other farmers, it will continue to improve for many years.

The Extension Forester at Auburn will furnish more detailed information on planting trees to those writing for it.

## RAISING CATTLE

(Continued from page 4)

4. Use a purebred bull of either Hereford, Angus or Shorthorn breeding for each 30 to 35 cows.

5. Use native cows as foundation females and grade up herd by retaining a number of heifers each year equal to 10 per cent of the number of cows in the herd.

6. Cull out non-breeders. You should get at least a 90 per cent calf crop.

7. Breed so as to have calves dropped from November to February.

8. Market calves weighing from 400 to 600 pounds from July to October.

9. Keep posted on market trends and grades.

"If we can give you further information or assist you with any of your problems we will be glad to have you call on us," stated Dr. Suggs and Mr. Burns.

## Proper Lighting and Happiness

By W. J. R. BROWDER  
Assistant Agricultural Extension Engineer

What would happen if every other person you met would limp, be on crutches, or in a wheel chair? Clinics would be formed and billions of dollars spent in determining the causes and remedies for such conditions. Such conditions



W. J. R. BROWDER

light in all parts of the room. Plain fixtures which may easily be cleaned and which require only one or two lamps are designed to supply sufficient quality and quantity of light for general illumination. It is wise to shade any exposed lamp so as to prevent the light source from being in view and also avoid reflections from polished surfaces. Shades should be white on the inside and so designed in color and shape on the outside as to add to the attractiveness of the furniture painting in the room.

Overhead ceilings should be a light (white) color to obtain the best results with any artificial illumination.

We should have portable (table or floor) lamps for such tasks as reading, writing, sewing and certainly our children should never be permitted to study without proper lighting.

Our seeing is claimed to be responsible for most of our usefulness and happiness. Poor seeing may cause us to not only have defective eyesight at the age of 20, 30, or 40, but also may be the source of headaches, nervousness, dizziness, indigestion, and other handicaps.

Proper lighting in the farm home will play an important part in the family's health.

## Women's Clubs

(Continued from page 5)

a woman who went crazy and was sent to the asylum. "Well," remarked her husband, "I don't see where she caught insanity. She ain't been out of the kitchen in twenty years."

We look forward eagerly to each meeting because that means a change in thought, action and atmosphere from our daily and sometimes drab routine. We are just humans. We like to see clothes, talk over the news of the nation, see what the other fellow is making now in handicraft, see the houses and cats. We like the belonging, the intimate talks, We like, too, the parties and picnics and other special occasions when husbands and children are invited.

Most of all we like the opportunity to be of real service to the community. I like the idea of being part of a group that accomplishes something worth while and makes life worth living for everybody touched by their influence.

We come home with uplifted hearts, resolved and eager to follow out the home making suggestions given us, and with the knowledge that there are things of beauty and culture in the world that may be ours.

Spring pigs should be marketed as soon as they reach a weight of 200 pounds. Prices are usually lower in the late fall and winter so it will be advisable to push these hogs for early market.

## Have You Planned That Good Cake?

By LAVADA CURTIS  
Food Preservation Specialist

Yum, yum. Thoughts of those Thanksgiving and Christmas cakes are enough to make anyone hungry.

Evidently many Alabama farm women are already thinking about how to crystallize fruits for the holiday cakes for numbers of questions have come to us regarding this subject. It is well that such interest should be shown because we can save 15 to 20 cents per pound on candied fruits by preparing them at home.

Fruits that have firm flesh are most suitable. Those commonly used are apricots, citron, citron melon, cherry, cranberry, grapefruit, peach, pear, pineapple and quince. The fruits should be fresh or canned. If the fruits are fresh they should be firm ripe. Mellow ripe and soft fruits tend to break down into a pulpy mass during processing.

The preparation of fresh fruits, especially those that are normally canned, is the same as for canning.

The peel of the grapefruit and oranges should be left in halves or cut into strips. The pulp and heavy membranes are removed. Parboiled the prepared material in three or more changes of clear water. Each boiling should be approximately 10 minutes. The peel is now ready to be placed into the processing syrup.

Materials:  
2 lbs. prepared raw or canned fruit.  
1 1/2 to 2 lbs. granulated sugar.  
1 1/2 lbs. (2 cups) corn syrup.  
1 qt. water.

Procedure:  
Make a syrup of the water, sugar and 1/2 cup corn syrup. If the fruit is fresh, add it to the hot syrup and boil very slowly in covered vessel for 10 minutes. If canned fruit is used, boil in open vessel for 5 minutes. At the close of the cooking set the vessel aside, cover and allow to stand for one day.

Second day—Drain off the syrup and concentrate by rapid boiling in open vessel to 1 quart. Add the fruit and boil for 2 or 3 minutes.

Third day—Drain the syrup from the fruit, and add the remaining 1 1/2 cups syrup and bring the syrup to boiling. Add the fruit and boil in open vessel for 2 or 3 minutes. Temperature of the syrup should be approximately 6 degrees F. above the boiling temperature of boiling water.

Fourth day—Drain the syrup and bring to boiling. Add the fruit and boil slowly for 3 to 5 minutes. Temperature of syrup should be approximately 19 degrees F. above the temperature of boiling water.

Fifth day—Set the fruit aside for one day.

Sixth day—Place the syrup and fruit over the fire, bring to boiling and boil slowly for 3 to 5 minutes. Temperature of syrup should be 12 to 14 degrees above the temperature of boiling water.

Seventh day—Heat the syrup to the boiling temperature. Pour

## FOOD SPECIALIST



Miss Lavada Curtis, food preservation specialist of the Alabama Extension Service, tells how to prepare candied fruits for the holiday cake.

the hot materials into a large colander and allow the syrup to drain from the fruit. After thoroughly drained, place the fruit on waxed paper and leave in a warm room to dry. When dried below and the sticky stage, wrap each piece in waxed paper and store in a covered vessel or waxed paper wrapped box.

When the fruits have become sufficiently impregnated with sugar they are drained to remove all free syrup. The pieces are then placed on waxed paper and left a day or two in a warm, dry room. The pieces should then be turned to insure uniform drying. The halves of fruits like peaches, pears, and apricots should be placed on waxed paper, cup down. This will prevent spreading and breaking the pieces.

When the fruit can be handled freely, it is in condition to store. Large pieces may be wrapped in waxed paper and stored in a closed container. Smaller pieces may be filled into containers that have a tightly fitted cover.

DAVIS ANALYZES FARM SITUATION

(Continued from page 1)

but I know also that it is not being applied on thousands and thousands of Alabama farms. How many Alabama farmers, for example, have produced this year all the syrup to boiling. Add the fruit and boil in open vessel for 2 or 3 minutes. Temperature of the syrup should be approximately 6 degrees F. above the boiling temperature of boiling water.

Fourth day—Drain the syrup and bring to boiling. Add the fruit and boil slowly for 3 to 5 minutes. Temperature of syrup should be approximately 19 degrees F. above the temperature of boiling water.

Fifth day—Set the fruit aside for one day.

Sixth day—Place the syrup and fruit over the fire, bring to boiling and boil slowly for 3 to 5 minutes. Temperature of syrup should be 12 to 14 degrees above the temperature of boiling water.

Seventh day—Heat the syrup to the boiling temperature. Pour

## Balanced Diet Is Outstanding Need

Each homemaker knows the occupation of the family members, the number of children, ages, sex, likes and dislikes; all are determining factors in planning the kinds and amounts of food needed in the day's diet, says Mildred Simon, extension nutritionist. The order of meals—that is, breakfast, lunch, and dinner, or breakfast, dinner and supper, should be considered. If lunch is carried at noon the evening meal should supply the vegetables lacking in the noon meal.

A well-balanced diet includes proteins, starches, sugars, fats, minerals and vitamins. Proteins help to build and repair the body; they are found in meats, eggs, cheese, milk and fish. Starches and sugars give heat and energy and are found in cereals, breads, sugars, starch vegetables and molasses. Fats also give heat and energy; butter, cream, meat fats, and vegetable oils supply this need.

Minerals such as calcium, iron and phosphorus are used to build bones, muscles, blood, and to regulate the body processes. Vitamins help to give health and growth. Six vitamins are known. These are found in fresh fruits, vegetables, butter, cream, cheese, milk, eggs, citrus fruits, whole grain, and meats.

The daily ration should include: one quart of milk for each child or one pint for adults; five servings of fruits and vegetables such as one potato, one leafy vegetable, one other vegetable, two fruits (use raw fruits, vegetables, or canned tomatoes at least once); two servings of whole grains, bread or breakfast food; two servings of any two of the following: sweet, molasses, sugar, fats, butter, fat meat, etc.; two servings of two of these: eggs, cheese, meat, dried beans and six to eight glasses of water.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on adequate diets, for the health of our families tomorrow depends to a large extent on what we feed them today.

The fourth answer is that of other cash crops such as Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, onions, etc. On these we are not in a position to speak definitely but the Alabama Extension Service has employed a man to devote his entire time in studying, in cooperation with county agents and farmers, these products on a commercial basis.

Relatively speaking, the outlook for them is not big but the opportunity is enough to warrant our working at it, persistently and intelligently.

We must give more consideration to our trees. As I look at statistics, I am profoundly impressed with the fact that farmers in Alabama have as many acres in trees as in all crops such as cotton, corn, potatoes, hay, oats, etc.

And only about 60 per cent of the total area of Alabama is in farms. Much of the remaining 40 per cent is in timber.

Common sense tells us, therefore, that we are foolish not to make better use of our timber and

## State Farm Women Give Enthusiastic Response to Mattress-Making Drive

DIRECTS DRIVE



Miss Nell Pickens, specialist in home management-home economist, is leading the mattress-making campaign in the state.

proper use of land or feed crops. If we succeed with livestock, we succeed in using our land wisely by having some of it in pasture, some in hay crops, some in oats, some in corn, etc.

The farmer who has a good pasture plus hay and other feed crops is ready for livestock. It may be ready for dairy cattle or hogs or sheep. That remains for him to decide, based upon his likes or dislikes and his facilities.

And "livestock" as we use it here includes poultry. There are literally thousands of Alabama farmers who need 100 to 200 hens but don't have them.

But don't get them if you have to buy all the feed you need. If you have either corn or oats, you can buy a protein supplement which will complete your egg ration. In other words, 3 pounds of either corn or oats plus 1 pound of protein supplement makes a balanced ration for egg production.

The fourth answer is that of other cash crops such as Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, onions, etc. On these we are not in a position to speak definitely but the Alabama Extension Service has employed a man to devote his entire time in studying, in cooperation with county agents and farmers, these products on a commercial basis.

Relatively speaking, the outlook for them is not big but the opportunity is enough to warrant our working at it, persistently and intelligently.

We must give more consideration to our trees. As I look at statistics, I am profoundly impressed with the fact that farmers in Alabama have as many acres in trees as in all crops such as cotton, corn, potatoes, hay, oats, etc.

And only about 60 per cent of the total area of Alabama is in farms. Much of the remaining 40 per cent is in timber.

Common sense tells us, therefore, that we are foolish not to make better use of our timber and

The mattress campaign which began on August 1 has met with an enthusiastic response in every county in the state. In fact mattress making days are reported as gala days in many communities.

Training schools have been held in six to twelve centers in each county for the purpose of training leaders who in turn are carrying the information to other people in their respective communities.

In Montgomery County, at one such community meeting, the leaders were divided into three groups. One was the Farm Security leaders, one the home demonstration leaders and the third the leaders for the colored population all working at the same time. Montgomery probably has the record for speed in converting cotton into mattresses. Mrs. M. V. Bell had her cotton picked on Monday morning, it was ginned on Monday afternoon, made into a mattress Tuesday morning and sold on that night.

One county reports an inner-spring mattress made at a cost of \$8.00 in cash, an awfully tired back and plenty of pricked fingers, but the price of possession far outweighed the tired backs and sore fingers. The opinion of the group was that it was simply perfect.

Many people who are not enrolled in any organized clubs, have written, phoned, and called on home demonstration agents asking what they should do to be able to have the instruction. Needless to say plans are being made in every county to take care of such groups.

A number of large plantation owners have arranged for demonstrations on the plantation for the tenants and all such families are encouraged to take advantage of the information and help provided. In one county the home demonstration agent made a mattress on the court house square the first Monday in September. Between three and four hundred people saw the demonstration, and to further the program a second demonstration was given on the court house square the first Monday in October.

All county agencies working with rural families have cooperated fully in the program. The Farm Security organization is doing an unusually good piece of work with both white and colored families under their supervision.

The goal for the state was set for 10,000. If nothing happens to slow up the program we believe we shall easily reach the goal by January 1st.

the land which produces timber. It can be done with a little effort. It need not interfere with other farm work; it is an off-season job. After production, it is obvious that more attention must be given to marketing. Certainly Alabama markets for farm products can be improved. Part of this improvement, of course, lies in improving the quality of the product sold. Consumers are becoming more se-

(Continued on page 8)



## Hog-Growing Plan Gets Overhauling

The hog-growing business has undergone near revolution!

Hundreds of Alabama farmers are this fall marketing hogs which have been grown on forage crops alone at a cost of approximately three cents per pound!

A plan developed by the Alabama Experiment Station, which has proved successful during the past two years, allows hogs to graze on green oats, soybeans, peanuts and permanent pastures from birth until sale and slaughter. To this farmers grow forage crops throughout the year so pigs can be transferred from one crop to another without any loss in weight. In other words, the sows and pigs have a grazing crop each month.

For many years hog producers have suffered financial losses running into big money because expense of feeding has been too great and their profits or losses depended upon the kind and amount of feed consumed. Corn production on most farms is not sufficient to care for a large number of hogs. It is in this particular that most farm hog-raisers have failed—they have not furnished their growing pigs sufficient feed for steady growth and fattening.

Alabama Experiment Station has found that with more attention given to permanent pastures, and with stress laid on breeding sows to farrow two litters of pigs each year, this economical production of market hogs can be obtained. Here is how the plan works:

Crops are grown so the sows are on green oats from November to April, on pasture from April to July and on soybeans from July to November. The fall litter of pigs is on oats from November to December, on hogged-off peanut fields from January to April, on pasture from April to July, on soybeans from July to August 15, on Spanish peanuts from August 15 to September 15, and on runner peanuts from September 15 until sold in October.

The May litter of pigs goes on pasture from May to June, on soybeans in July and August, on runner peanuts from September to February when pigs are sold.

In addition to the forage crops all hogs have a mineral mixture before them at all times. This mixture is composed of 100 pounds of charcoal or wood ashes, 100 pounds of salt and 100 pounds of hydrated lime.

J. P. Wilson, superintendent of the Wiregrass Sub-station, where the tests have been conducted, says he has found that hogs cannot only be produced for \$3 per hundred but also without losses from disease or parasites. Mr. Wilson states that from August 1, 1930, to the summer of 1937 there were few hogs lost at the station. More than 300 hogs were produced during that time without any cash outlay for medicine of any kind. The hogs have been almost free of any worm attacks. He attributes this to: (1) no old buildings, (2) no permanent hog houses

## TWO EXAMPLES OF GOOD CATTLE RAISING



Hereford beef cattle breeders and others saw the results of good purebred animals and pasture as well as the animals themselves, when they gathered recently at the A. C. Hartley Farm, at Matthews, to form an Alabama Hereford Breeders' Association. Shown above are a purebred bull and purebred cows on Mr. Hartley's farm. The bull was purchased by Mr. Hartley from one of the world's leading breeding farms of Hereford cattle.

## COTTON PROPOSAL DRAWS CRITICISM

(Continued from page 2)

that will receive the benefits of parity price. The total allotments are intended to equal the amount of cotton that will be consumed in the United States that year.

"It will thus be noted that the domestic allotment plan does not eliminate the fixation on each farm of an amount of cotton that it is estimated will be needed by the American cotton mills. Whatever disputes and controversies and dissatisfactions have heretofore existed growing out of the farm allotments will be continued under the domestic allotment plan and probably the dissatisfactions will be multiplied and intensified. Under that plan all cotton not covered by the allotment for domestic use will be sold in the market at such a price as it will bring."

A. W. JONES, State AAA Administrator: "With the unlimited production plan in operation, there is no assurance that farmers, year in and year out, would get a parity price on their domestic allotment. That probably would require a vast amount of money from the Treasury—more than farmers are getting on cotton under the present program. With increased production, the market price of cotton naturally would go down and the payments would have to go up if farmers received parity.

"We all know that cotton farmers are interested in more cotton only if it means more income for them. If the so-called domestic allotment plan was in operation in 1938 what is it reasonable to assume the cotton situation would be? Instead of about 27 million acres in cotton we would have at least 38 to 40 million. Instead of having about an 11 or 12-million bale crop we would have a crop of about 16 million bales. The big stock of cotton held by the government, about 7 million bales, would have to be dumped on the market.

"Economists estimate that the increased supply as a result of the bigger crop, allowing for increas-

ed use, would undoubtedly make for lower prices to the extent of about 1.5 cents . . .

"Farmers should bear in mind that they can make very little, if any, good use of 'the foreign market' for cotton at four or five cents per pound. Sale of our cotton at this price to foreigners would be subsidizing them at our expense. Such a price for cotton brings into existence the height of exploitation of both soil and human resources."

BIRMINGHAM NEWS: "The domestic allotment plan would eliminate the soil-conserving features of the present program. It would mean that the progress made in getting away from the South's one-crop economy would be sacrificed. In addition, none of the bad features of the AAA would be eliminated. There would remain the problem of assigning to each farmer an allotment, and none of the administrative ills would be eliminated. . .

"Until some more promising plan is advanced, the present program with premiums for restricted production and soil conservation practices appears to be the best hope for the Southern farmer."

## Rural Family Is Growing Smaller

(Continued from page 1)

cent; Alabama, 2.4 per cent.

There was little repair or replacement of houses during the depression years. Almost no provision was made for the new citizens who came into maturity and required houses of their own.

There has been a consistent increase in home improvement during the last several years. From state reports it would seem that the number of houses having water piped into their dwellings has increased from 2.17 per cent to 4.5 per cent; kitchen sinks with drain from 2.86 per cent to 6 per cent; refrigeration (ice or mechanical) from 10.3 per cent to 15 per cent, and electricity from 2.4 per cent to approximately 5 per cent. (The latter figure has increased still more during recent months).

In 1937, 250 new homes were built and 500 homes were remodelled according to recommendations. Two thousand and eighteen kitchens and 4,881 other rooms were improved; 1,529 water and sewerage disposal systems and 2,785 heating and lighting systems were installed.

## DAVIS ANALYZES FARM SITUATION

(Continued from page 7)

llective in buying. They are less friendly to unattractive and low-quality products.

Again let me say that our cotton income is inadequate. It will continue to be inadequate either with or without a control program, legally, because there is not, in all the world, sufficient demand for Alabama cotton to provide enough income for all the producers to pay their operating expenses and live on a plane in keeping with their importance.

When we look further into these statistics we find that we now have in cotton in Alabama about 2,200,000 acres. This is only about 7 per cent of the total land area of the state; yet, Alabama is known as a one-crop state.

The big job ahead of us, therefore, is to make proper use of our other land so far as it is available. This can be done by following the outline or procedure stated above. It is a challenge to every farmer in Alabama; and to every editor, banker, and merchant to help him.

## THE HEN OR THE EGG?

(Continued from page 1)

that agriculture must continue to ask for aid in the form of offsets or balances to federal favor thus bestowed upon industry.

It is because Alabama depends so much upon its farmers and because its farmers depend so much upon all the help they can get—outside help in the form of federal and state education and financial assistance and policy, and self help in the form of organization and discipline and science—that "This Month in Rural Alabama" deserves a welcome from the press and public. The more rural-minded and farm-conscious all of us are made the better it will be for every one of us.